

TERMS.
If paid strictly in ADVANCE, - \$1.75
If not paid in advance, - - - 2.00
At the end of the year, - - - 7.50

DR. A. B. DUKE
OFFERS his professional services to the
citizens of Georgetown and vicinity.
He has removed his office to Main street
between the Livery Stable and Georgetown
Hotel, with Dr. Keene, where he can be found
during the day; at night he can be found at
the Georgetown Hotel.
Jan 26, 1854

TEXAS
REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE
Collector & Land Agency.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO., ATTORNEYS
AT LAW, ACCT'Y CITY, TEXAS. HOMES
IN TEXAS AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtainable
through this agency. FIDELITY to the interests
of Non-Residents. Register of land for sale in
all parts of the state, full exhibits of title and
accurate descriptions; also registers of land in
city lots. Lands located bought and sold
Claims against the State or Non-Residents only
located and settled, and remittances made by
exchange on New Orleans or any of the northern
cities, if desired. A thorough and intimate
knowledge of the country and the land
system insures superior locations and the best
titles. Strangers looking at Texas may al-
ways have some leading items and useful
hints at their disposal.
Registers open for examination.
Office on Congress Avenue.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR., N. C. RAYMOND, G. R.
FREEMAN.
June 29, 1854 16 by.

REVOLUTION IN TEXAS.
It will be remembered, that, in the begin-
ning of our revolution, in 1835, Texas of-
fered large bounties in land to volunteers to
serve in her army.
We can now offer, to the survivors, and
heirs of those who served, the recovery of
all the lands promised by the Government of
Texas. We are also prepared to prosecute all
Texas land claims regardless of date or char-
acter, whether Spanish, Mexican, or American.
Bounty, Service, or Headright. Having com-
plete access to the Master rolls, Maps, Records,
and other documents in the Public Offices at
Austin city, we enjoy superior advantages for
investigation of all kinds in regard to claims.
We will give particular attention to the re-
covery of lands illegally sold, for taxes or
otherwise, and to estates which have suffered
from inattention or mismanagement of agents
or administrators.
To persons having LAND CERTIFICATES for LO-
cations, we can offer particular inducements.
Our thorough and intimate knowledge of the
vacant lands and surveys of the state, obtained
from personal inspection, insures the most fa-
vorable locations, and perfect titles.
Long experience, and close attention to the
LAND SYSTEM and an accurate knowledge of
the different classes of titles, together with the
large amount of land registered in our office
for sale, enables us to furnish prompt and re-
liable information, and assistance to persons
desiring good homes, and to afford superior ad-
vantages to those wishing to make safe and
profitable investments.
We are offering for SALE LANDS in every part
of the state—improved and unimproved, of
every variety, and in tracts to suit purchasers;
also in and city lots—in short every kind of
real estate on the most favorable terms.
To persons having LAND in Texas for sale, we
would say, that we keep books, in which are
registered descriptions (furnished by the owners,
or obtained by personal inspection) and full
exhibits of title &c., of all tracts to be sold, thus
furnishing a cheap and effective mode of adver-
tising, and enabling us to ascertain the value, and re-
port faithfully. Register of Mercantile
notes, and individuals to our office as fur-
nishing a speedy and effective mode of collect-
ing.
By activity, energy, and fidelity to the in-
terests of our employers we hope to merit the
confidence of the business public.
Office on Congress Avenue.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
June 29, 1854 16 by.

DAQUERREOTYPES.
BANCROFT & BRO.
HAVE opened a splendid Gallery, where
they will be happy to take pictures upon
"PURE SILVER".
Almost as large as life and quite as natural—
if people wish pictures taken CHEAP and QUICK,
they cannot do better in any place than
they can now do in Georgetown. All pictures
warranted in every way that a reasonable
community can ask.
PRICES ARE NOW REDUCED!
From Ten to Thirty per cent. lower than they
have ever been in this place.
We have a splendid stock of
LOCKETS!
and
FANCY CASES.
CALL AND SEE!
April 27, 1854 7 by.

S. R. KEENE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, REAL ESTATE
AGENT.
Commissioner for the States of Pennsyl-
vania and Ohio.
Real Estate bought and sold; Money Loaned.
Office on 31 street, above Main, Davenport,
Iowa.
Aug 10, 1854 22 by.

G. E. PREWITT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
GEORGETOWN, KY.
RESPECTFULLY solicits business in the
Courts of Scott and adjoining counties.
Special attention will be given to collection of
debts.
Office on Main street, over the store occu-
pied by J. L. Stevens.
July 23, 1854 19-6m

Flour and Meal.
BEST Flour and Meal always on hand at
for sale by
Pure Cider Vinegar.
(Home Made).
For sale by T. S. BARKLEY & CO.
June 29, 1854 16 by.

The Press is for the diffusion of Knowledge: to accomplish its Mission it must be free from all Despotism of Party or Prejudice.

VOLUME X.—No. 30. SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 5, 1854. WHOLE NUMBER 498.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT
OF
GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.
WILL OPEN ON THE
3D MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.
N. B. WALLER, A. M., Principal.

THE services of Mr. WALLER have been
permanently secured. He brings with
him a reputation as an accomplished and suc-
cessful instructor of youth, warranting the be-
lief that no institution can surpass this in all
that is necessary to prepare young men for
college most thoroughly and to lay the founda-
tion for a substantial and well ordered edu-
cation.
Terms per session of 5 months—in advance
Tuition in Primary Department, - - - \$10.00
Higher Branches, - - - 15.00
Additional charges for fuel, &c., - - - 1.00
Payment made to the Principal or the Trans-
fer of the College. F. C. McALLA,
Aug 18, 1853. Sec. Ex. Com.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,
KENTUCKY.
THIS Institution occupies a high rank
among Western Colleges. Its Library,
Cabinet, Museum, and apparatus are unsur-
passed. Its literary course is the same as that
of Yale College, while its scientific course
embraces all the best portions of the course at
West Point.
For young men designed for practical busi-
ness there is a course of three years in which
a thorough knowledge is imparted in agricul-
tural Chemistry, Physiology, Zoology, Practical
Engineering, Principles of Commerce, and
Book Keeping. In this practical feature the
College is believed to be unequalled. Its high
rank is to furnish American scholars, and A-
merican business men. The rapidly increas-
ing number of Students in attendance is proof
of its high rank and efficiency.
This sort of learning is no mere experiment,
whose permanence is doubtful, and whose di-
ploma is therefore of uncertain value. It is
in a position to exercise and maintain a whole-
some discipline without the fear of extinguish-
ment, and to require of its students every-
thing scholarly and manly in their deportment.
It has boarding arrangements adapted to all
classes of students; and so adjusted as to
avoid the dangers inseparable from the prac-
tice of crowding 150 or 200 young men into
one building. Students for the ministry can
board for about \$40 per College year—
others of known good moral habits, for about
\$65 or 70, while those who may prefer board-
ing in private families can do so at from \$80
to 100. No student is allowed to board in any
family but such as the Faculty shall approve;
and a strict but kind supervision is exercised
by the faculty over every student where-
ever he may board.
The scholastic year is divided into two
sessions. The first commences on the third
Monday in September; the second, on the first
Monday in February.

COMMENCEMENT DAY
Occurs on the last Thursday in June. Tu-
tion \$20 per session.
The annual catalogue may be had by ap-
plication to the President, Rev. D. R. Camp-
bell, L. D., Sec'y of the Board of Trustees.
Sept 16, 1852 29 by.

LIVER COMPLAINT,
Dyspepsia,
JAUNDICE,
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DE-
BILITY, DISEASE OF THE
KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISEASES
ARISING FROM A DISOR-
DERED LIVER OR STOMACH;
Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of
Blood to the Head, Acidity on the Stomach,
Nausea, Heartburn, Digest for Food, Full-
ness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eruc-
tations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of
the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Head-
ache, and Difficult Breathing, Flatulency, gas
the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sa-
tions when in a lying posture, Dimness of
Vision, Drops of Water before the sight,
vertigo, Dull Pain in the Head, Deafness,
of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin,
Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs,
&c., Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in
the Flesh, Constant Imaginations of evil, and
Great Depression of Spirits.
CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.
Their power over the above diseases is not
exaggerated, if equaled, by any other prepara-
tion in the United States, as the cures attest,
in many cases after skillful physicians had
failed.
These Bitters are worthy the attention of in-
valids. Possessing great virtues in the recti-
fication of diseases of the Liver and lesser
glands, exercising the most searching powers
in weakness and affections of the digestive or-
gans, they are, without a safe, certain and pleas-
ant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.
H. W. Chaney, Millersburg, Ky., Oct. 16,
1852, said: "Having sold your Bitters some
time, I find it has given satisfaction in every
instance that has come under my notice."
Nelson & Edwards, Salvisa, Ky. June 26,
1851, said: "We rejoice to inform you that this
justly celebrated medicine has fully main-
tained the exalted reputation which has been
given it, and having tested its virtues we unhesi-
tatingly say it eminently deserves it."
J. T. & J. W. Berry, Uniontown, Ky.,
July 21, 1852, said: "We have heard of many
cures performed by the use of Dr. Hoofland's
German Bitters, and believe to be a valuable
medicine."
J. Grant Irvine, Ky., June 26, 52, said:
"We have succeeded in introducing your Hoof-
land Bitters, physicians and others purchase
them by the half dozen and dozen."
Dr. P. 1851, said: "Your Bitters are now
selling very fast, and every person that has
used it, so far as we have been able to learn,
has been benefited."
These Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, they
invigorate and strengthen the system, never
oppress it, and can be used for infants as
well as adults.
For sale by respectable dealers everywhere,
Sold by T. S. BARKLEY & Co. Georgetown,
and by Dealers in Medicines every where.
Aug 19, 1854 45 by.



The Great Purifier of the Blood!

Not a particle of Mercury in it.
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Scrofula, King's
Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous
Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face,
Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, King
Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement
and Pain of the Joints and Joints, Stomach
Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spi-
nal Complaints, and all Diseases arising
from an impure blood of Mercury, Im-
purity in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This valuable Medicine, which has become
celebrated for the number of extraordinary
cures effected through its agency, has induced
the proprietors, at the urgent request of their
friends, to offer it to the public, which they do
with the utmost confidence in its virtues and
wonderful curative properties. The following
evidence, selected from a large number, are,
however, stronger testimony than the mere
word of the proprietors; and are all from gen-
tlemen well known in their localities, and of
the highest respectability, many of them now
residing in the city of Richmond, Virginia.
F. BOYDEN, Esq., of the Exchange Hotel,
Richmond, known every where, says he has
seen the Medicine called Carter's Spanish
Mixture administered in over a hundred cases
in nearly all the diseases for which it is re-
commended, with the most astonishingly good
results. He says it is the most extraordinary
medicine he has ever seen.
AGUE AND FEVER—GREAT CURE.—I
herby certify, that for three years I had Ague
and Fever of the most violent description. I
had several Physicians, took large quantities
of Quinine, Mercury, and I believe all the
Tonics advertised, but all without any perma-
nent relief. At last I tried CARTER'S SPANISH
MIXTURE, two bottles of which effectually
cured me, and I am happy to say I have had
neither Chills or Fevers since. I consider it
the best Tonic in the world, and the only medi-
cine that ever reached my case.
JOHN LONGDEN.
Beaver Dam, near Richmond, Va.
C. B. LUCK, Esq., now in the city of Rich-
mond, and for many years in the Post Office,
has this confidence in the astonishing effec-
tiveness of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, that he
has bought upwards of 50 bottles, which he has
given away to the afflicted. Mr. Luck says he
has never known it to fail when taken accord-
ing to directions.
DR. MINGE, a practicing Physician, and
formerly of the City Hotel, in the city of Rich-
mond, says he has witnessed in a number of
instances the effects of CARTER'S SPANISH MIX-
TURE which were most truly surprising. He
says in a case of Consumption, dependent on
the Liver, the good effects were wonderful in-
deed.

SAMUEL M. DRINKER, of the firm of
Drinker & Morris, Richmond, was cured of
Liver complaint of 8 years standing, by the
use of two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture.
GREAT CURE OF SCROFULA.—The Ed-
itors of the Richmond Republican had a ser-
vant employed in their press room, cured of
violent Scrofula, combined with Rheumatism,
which entirely disabled him from work. Two
bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture made a
perfect cure of him, and the Editors, in a pub-
lic notice, say they cheerfully recommend it
to all who are afflicted with any disease of the
blood.

STILL ANOTHER CURE OF SCROFULA.—
I had a very valuable boy cured of Scrofula
by Carter's Spanish Mixture. I consider it a
truly valuable medicine. JAMES M. TAY-
LOR, Conductor on the R. F. & P. R. Co.,
Richmond, Va.
SALT RHEUM OF 20 YEARS STANDING
CURED.
Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, residing in the
city of Richmond, was cured by three bottles
of Carter's Spanish Mixture, of Salt Rheum,
which he had nearly 20 years, and which all
the physicians of the city could not cure. Mr.
Thompson is a well known merchant in the
city of Richmond, Va., and his cure is most
remarkable.

W. M. A. MATTHEWS, of Richmond, Va.,
had a severe case of Scrofula, in the worst
form, by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He says
he cheerfully recommends it, and considers it
an infallible medicine.
RICHARD E. WEST, of Richmond, was
cured of Scrofula, and what Physicians called
confirmed Consumption, by three bottles of
Carter's Spanish Mixture.
EDWARD BURTON, Commissioner of the
Revenue, says he has seen the good effects of
Carter's Spanish Mixture in a number of
Syphilitic cases, and says it is a perfect cure
for that horrible disease.

WM. G. HARWOOD, of Richmond, Va.,
cured of Old Sores and Ulcers, which disabled
him from walking. Took a few bottles of
Carter's Spanish Mixture, and was enabled to
walk without a crutch, in a short time perma-
nently cured.
Principal, Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE &
Co., No. 23 Maiden Lane, New York.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS, No. 142 North
2d Street, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main Street,
Richmond Va.
And for sale by T. S. BARKLEY & Co.
Georgetown, and by Dealers in Medicines
every where.
Jan 19, 1854 45 by.

Country Produce Wanted.
GROCERIES exchanged for any amount
of Bacon, Lard, and Tallow, for which
the highest market price will be given. For-
wards, bring in your Produce!
March 3. J. E. APPELGATE.

Liquors.
75 BBLs Whisky, various ages
Old Peach Brandy
Fine Foreign Brandy and Wines, for sale,
very low. J. E. APPELGATE.
March 3.

SKY-LIGHT
GALLERY OF ART.

IS. T. BANCROFT,
HAS fitted up a PORTRAIT GALLERY, two
doors below his former situation. The
dies are especially invited to call and examine
closely and critically the beauty that decorates
his walls. Ladies you cannot show your lovely
faces in his room too frequently. Come often
and fail not to bring your friends. All gen-
tlemen who have a love for the beautiful are cor-
dially invited to his Gallery. Mothers, would
you take ever present with you your darling
children as they now appear? Get their por-
traits as a rallying point around which the
affections can gather when time shall have ef-
faced from your memory the brightness of
your mother's smile, the approving looks of a
fond father?—Get them painted. Young Wives
your Husband's beauty like the flowers pluck-
ed and exposed to the sun, will surely fade.
Husbands, do not too long the time that
your wife shall sit for their portraits—it is
so difficult to foretell the future. There is
such an uncertainty in human affairs; a word
to the wise is sufficient.
March 9, 1854 52-54.

A CARD.

MRS. BANGS proposes to open a School
on the 1st Monday in October, for the
instruction in the primary branches of educa-
tion of small boys and girls. As Mrs. B.
is peculiarly qualified for taking charge of chil-
dren, and as the number to be received will
be limited. Parents who desire to avail them-
selves of this favorable opportunity to secure
for their children a place in her School, should
apply as early as possible.
Mrs. Bangs hopes by untiring application
and uniform energy to secure the improve-
ment of her pupils, and the approbation of
her patrons. Terms &c., made known by
application to Mrs. Bangs at the residence of
H. R. French.
Sept. 7, 1854 26-4f.

THE IMPORTED BULL
PATHFINDER

WILL be permitted to serve a few fine
Cows at twenty five dollars to ensure a
cow with calf.
Not more than ten cows can be received be-
fore the first of July, as his engagements are
nearly complete up to that time.
In offering the services of this bull to the
breeders of fine blooded Cattle, we invite their
most critical attention to his pedigree, as be-
ing if not unequalled, certainly unsurpassed
in the variety and purity of its crosses, by
that of any animal ever imported into Ameri-
ca.
His pedigree on the dam's side will be found
in the Kentucky Colonizer.
The pedigrees of his sires are much too
long for insertion in any public print. We
will therefore only state now, that among his
most immediate Grandfathers in the Herd Book,
are to be found the names of such bulls, as
Buchan Hero (3238), Sir Thomas Fairfax
(5196) Norfolk (2377) & Bates second Hub-
back (423) through whom he descends in a
direct line from Mr. Bates' celebrated Ch-
Ducous test, the great original of what is
known as the "Ducous strain" of short horns.
The Bulls named above were all winners of
prizes in England and accurate Engravings of
the first three are given in the Herd Book,
from which breeders may determine accurately
the merits and demerits of this strain of
stock.
The pedigree of Pathfinder is peculiarly
exempt from the evils of too close breeding,
indeed no "in and in" cross can be found in
it, and we therefore have every reason to an-
ticipate vigor of constitution and symmetry of
form in his calves.
Cows sent from a distance will receive
every attention, but we will incur no liability
for accidents.
Scott County, Ky Jan 28th, 1854.
M. F. WEBB,
R. F. FORD.

Feb. 2, 1854 47-4f.
Lexington Observer copy three times
and charge this office.

CARRIAGES

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!
AFTER MY THANKS TO
the public for the very liberal patron-
age with which they have favored me, I would
now inform them that I have a fine stock on
hand and will be receiving, from the East, ad-
ditions to it during the entire season; all of
which I will sell on the most accommodating
terms, and as it is my fixed determination to
quit the business, I am satisfied that those
wanting any thing in my line will find it to
their interest to give me a call.
A. W. FORV OOD.
I will also sell on good terms, two dwellings
my Coach Factory, and Two Shops oppo-
site. I deem it unnecessary to give a descrip-
tion of the property as those wanting will ex-
amine for themselves. It is one of the best
stands in the State for a Carriage Maker—
I should be glad to show the above property
to any one who may call.
April 27, 1854 7-6m.

METALLIC COFFINS, &c.

THE undersigned would respectfully in-
form his friends and the public that he
has secured the agency in this county for the
sale of
Metallic Coffins,
and is now prepared to furnish them, of any
size, at the shortest notice. He is also pre-
pared to furnish common or elegant coffins, cov-
ered as may be desired, and every other
description of cabinet ware. His shop is
Main-Cross street, just below Main.
CHARLES A. DOUGLAS.
Oct 13, 1853 14.

700 LBS. Super Carbonate Soda, No. 1
100 lbs. Cream Tartar, No. 1.
For sale by T. S. BARKLEY & Co.
May 11

DR. J. G. HAMILL,
DENTIST.
OFFICE—On Hamilton Street, oppo-
site the Methodist Church.
Nov 24, 1853 4f.

The following truthful caricature of the
absurd liquor law of a neighboring State, is
from the sparkling pen of 'Rev.' Bishop Ter-
rell, 'D. D.' &c., &c.
'It shall be unlawful,' and wicked and awful.
For any poor sinner to sell
Any grog, cold or hot, to be drunk on the spot.
At bar, in the house where they dwell.
But 'tis not 'unlawful,' nor wickedly awful,
To fill up a dozen of flasks;
And with foreign made rum, get twenty men
Or sell it to all, by the cask. [drunk]
By this law it is 'lawful,' and by no means
awful.
To take from a poor man five dollars,
Without any redemption and no 'exemption'
Of his wife's bed, dresses, or collars.
This law must be obeyed, and the last crumb
of bread
The Sheriff must take from the table;
And 'tis neither unlawful, nor wickedly awful,
To make poor people sleep in a stable.

Such holy new laws, to please 'Rev. Jack
Daws'.
Are greeted by the pious with 'all hail'!
Besides some free thinking man, by this ap-
peal plan,
Is robbed, and then locked up in jail.
'It shall be unlawful,' and horrid and awful,
For a man to express his belief.
Unless he belongs to our crew, prays and sings
as we do,
'He's a liar, a drunkard, and thief.'

HISTORY OF CUBA.
CONTINUED.

The virgin soil of Cuba is so rich that a
touch of the hoe prepares it for the plant, or,
as Douglas Jerrold says of Australia, 'just
tickle her with a hoe and she laughs with a
harvest.' So fertile a soil is not known to
exist in any other portion of the globe. It
sometimes produces three crops to the year,
and in ordinary seasons two may be raised up-
on, the consequence is that the Monarchs
have little more to do than merely to gather
the produce they daily carry to market, and
which also forms so large a portion of their
own household and palatable food. The pro-
fusion of its flora and the variety of its forests
are unsurpassed, while the multitude of its
climbing shrubs gives a luxuriant richness to
its scenery, which contributes to make it one
of the most fascinating countries in the world.
Nowhere are the necessities of life so easily
supplied, or man so delicately nurtured.
The richest soil of the island is the black,
which is best adapted to the purpose of the
sugar planter, and for this purpose it is usu-
ally chosen. So productive is this description
of land, that the extensive sugar plantations,
once fairly started, will run for years without
the soil being even turned, new cane starting
up from the old roots, year after year,
with abundant crops. This is a singular fact
to us who are accustomed to see so much of
artificial means expended upon the soil to en-
able it to bear even an ordinary crop to the
husbandman. The red soil is less rich, and
is better adapted to the planting of coffee, be-
ing generally preferred for this purpose, while
the mulatto-colored earth is considered inferior,
but still is very productive and is improved by
the Monarchs for planting tobacco, being first
prepared with a mixture of the other two des-
criptions of soils which together form the
richest compost, next to guano, known in agri-
culture.

Coal is fortunately found on the island, of a
bituminous nature; had this not been the case,
the numerous steam engines which are now at
work on the plantations would have soon
consumed every vestige of wood on the island,
though by proper economy the planter can
save much by burning the refuse cane. The
soil is also rich in mineral wealth, particu-
larly in copper, iron and limestone. Gold and
silver mines have been opened, and in former
times were worked extensively, but are now
entirely abandoned. The copper mines near
Sagua la Grande in 1841 yielded about four
millions of dollars, but the exactions of the
government were such as greatly reduced the
yield of the ore. An export duty of five per
cent. was at first imposed upon the article;
finally the exportation was prohibited alto-
gether, and shipped to old Spain, with a view of
compelling the owners to smelt it in that
country. These arbitrary measures soon reduced
the profit of the business, and the working of
the mines from producing in 1841 four mil-
lions, to about two by 1845, and finally they
were abandoned.
And now is it to be wondered at that the
Creoles should groan under the load of oppres-
sion forced upon them as depicted in the
foregoing pages? No! On the contrary we
feel that they are too forbearing, and look to
the enervating influence of their climate as an
excuse for their supineness under such gross
wrongs. Their lovely climate and beautiful
land are made gloomy by the persecutions of
their oppressors; their exuberant soil groans
under the burthens that are heaped upon it;
they are not safe from the prying inquiry of a
board, and their every action is observed,
their slightest words noted. They can sing
go song in praise of royalty, and even to
hum an air wedded to republican verse to
provoke suspicion and perhaps arrest. The
press is muzzled by the iron hand of power,
and speaks only in adulation of a distant king
and a corrupt court. Foreign soldiers fatten
upon the people, eating out their substance
every village near the coast of the island
is a garrison, every interior town is environ-
ed with bayonets!
A vast deal has been said about the im-
pregnable harbor of Havana, the 'Gibraltar of
America' being its common designation, but
modern military science acknowledges no
place in the impregnable. A thousand chances
might happen which would give the place to
an invading force; besides which it has been
already twice taken; and though it may be
said that on these occasions it was not nearly
so well garrisoned as now, neither so
well armed or manned, the reply is also
ready that it has never been besieged by
such a force as could now be brought
against it, to say nothing of the vast ad-
vantage afforded by the modern facilities
for destruction. Were not the inaccessible
heights of Abraham scaled in a
night, and how easily the impregnable
fortress of San Juan de Ulloa fell! Ha-
vana could be attacked from the land
side and easily taken by a resolute ene-
my. With the exception of this one for-
tress, the Moro, and the fort in its rear,

the Cabanas, the island is very poorly
defended, and is accessible to an invad-
ing force in almost any direction, either
on the east, west, or south coast. Matanzas,
but 60 miles from Havana, could be
taken by a small force from the land side,
and serve as a depot from whence to
operate, should a systematic effort be or-
ganized. Cuba's boasted strength is
chimerical.

Steam and the telegraph are revolu-
tionizing all business relations and the
course of trade. A line of steamers, one
of the best in the world, runs between
New York and Havana, also New Or-
leans and Havana. By this means all
important intelligence reaches Cuba in
advance of any other source, and through
this country. By the telegraph, Havana
is brought within three days' commu-
nication with New York and Boston. All
important advices must continue to reach
the island through the United States, and
the people must still look to this country
for political and commercial information,
and to the movement of our markets for
the regulation of their own trade and
commerce. New Orleans has become
the great centre to which their interests
will naturally tend; and thus we see
another strong tie of common interest es-
tablished between the island of Cuba and
the United States.

Naturally belonging to this country by
every rule that can be applied, the writer
believes that Cuba will ere long be politi-
cally ours. As the wise and good rejoice
in the extension of civilization, refo-
rmation, the power of religion and high-toned
morality, they will look forward hope-
fully to such an event. Once a part of
this great confederacy, Cuba would im-
mediately catch the national spirit and
genius of our institutions, and the old
Castilian state of dormancy would give
way to Yankee enterprise, her length
and breadth would be made to smile like
a New England landscape. Her sons
and daughters would be fully awakened
to a true sense of their own responsibility,
intelligence would be sown broadcast,
and the wealth of wisdom would shine
among the cottages of the poor.

In the place of the rolling drum and
piercing fife, would be heard the clink
of the hammer and the merry laugh of
untrammeled spirits. The bayonets that
bristle now on every hill-side would give
place to waving corn, and bright fields of
grain. The honest Monero would lay
aside his Toledo blade and pistol holsters,
and the citizen who went abroad after
sun-set would go unarmed. Modern
churches, dedicated to pure Christianity,
would raise their lofty spires and point
towards heaven beside those ancient and
time-eaten cathedrals. The barrack
rooms and guard stations, in every street,
town or village, would be transformed
into school houses, and the trade winds
winds of the tropics would sweep over a
new Republic!

The American traveller, particularly
keenly alive to the social and political
aspects of life, appreciates in full (from
the evils that challenge his observation
at every step, and in every view which
he may take. If he contrast the natural
scenery with the familiar pictures of
home, he cannot help also contrasting the
political condition of the people with that
of his own country. The existence, al-
most under the shadow of the flag of the
freest institutions the earth ever knew, of
a government as purely despotic as that
of the autocrat of all the Russias, is a
monstrous fact that startles the most in-
different observer. It must be seen to be
realized. To go hence to Cuba is not
merely passing over a few degrees of
latitude in a few days' sail,—it is a step
from the nineteenth century back into the
dark ages. In the time of sun and end-
less summer, we are in the land of sur-
lesse political darkness. Lying under the
lee of a land where every man is a sov-
ereign, is a realm where the lives, lib-
erties, and fortunes of all are held at the
tenure of the will of a single individual,
and whence not a single murmur of com-
plaint can reach the ear of the nominal
ruler more than a thousand leagues away
in another hemisphere. In close proxi-
mity to a country where the taxes, self-
imposed, are so light as to be almost un-
felt, is one where they are so heavily paid
nearly four hundred dollars per annum
for the support of a system of bigoted
tyranny, yielding in the aggregate an an-
nual revenue of twenty-five millions of
dollars for which they receive no equiv-
alent,—no representation, no utterance for
pen and tongue are alike proscribed,—no
honor, no office, no emolument; while
their industry is crippled, their inter-
course with other nations hampered in
every way, their freedom of education
denied, and every generous, liberal aspi-
ration of the human soul stifled in its
birth. And this in the nineteenth cen-
tury, and in North America.

Such are the contrasts, broad and
striking, and such the reflections forced
upon the mind of the citizen of the United
States in Cuba. Do they never occur to
the minds of the Creoles? We
are told that they are willing slaves.
Spain tells us so, and she extols to the
world with complacent mendacity the
loyalty of her 'siempre fielissima isla de
Cuba.' But why does she have a sol-
dier under arms for every four white
adults? We were about to say, white
male citizens, but there are no citizens in
Cuba. A proportionate military force in
this country would give us a standing
army of more than a million bayonets,
with an annual expenditure, reckoning
each soldier to cost only two hundred
dollars per annum, of more than two hun-
dred millions of dollars. And this in the
peace establishment of Spain in Cuba—
for England and France and the United
States are all her allies, and she has no
longer to fear the roving buccanniers of
the Gulf who once made her tremble in
her island fastness. For whom then is

*It is well secured as it probably could
be against an attack from the harbor, but
could still be assailed with effect in the same
way in which the French succeeded against
Marsala, by landing a small force in the
rest of the island H. Barrett.

this enormous warlike preparation? Certainly for no external enemy—there is none. The question answers itself—it is for her very loyal subjects, the people of Cuba, that the queen of Spain makes all this warlike show.

It is impossible to conceive of any degree of loyalty that would be proof against the unparalleled burdens and atrocious system by which the mother country has ever loaded and weighed down her western colonies. They must be more or less than men if they still cherish attachment to a foreign throne under such circumstances. But the fact simply is, the Crookes of Cuba are neither angels nor brutes; they are, it is true, a long-suffering and somewhat indolent people, lacking in a great degree the stern qualities of the Anglo-Saxon and the Anglo-Norman races, but nevertheless intelligent, if wanting culture, and not without those noble aspirations for independence and freedom, destitute of which they would cease to be men, justly forfeiting all claim to our sympathy and consideration. During the brief intervals in which a liberal spirit was manifested towards the colony by the home government, the Cubans gave proof of talent and energy, which had been permitted to attain their full development would have given them a highly honorable name and distinguished character. When the field for genius was comparatively clear, Cuba produced more than one statesman and man of science, who would have done honor to a more favored land.

But these cheering rays of light were soon extinguished, and the fluctuating policy of Spain settled down into the rayless and brutal despotism which has become its normal condition, and a double darkness closed upon the political and intellectual prospects of Cuba. But the people are not and have not been the supine and idle victims of tyranny which Spain depicts them. The reader, who has indulgently followed us thus far, will remember the several times they have attempted, manacled as they are, to free their limbs from the chains that bind them. It is insulting and idle to say that they might have been free if they had earnestly desired and made the effort for freedom. Who can say what would have been the result of our own struggle for independence, if England, at the outset, had been as well prepared for resistance as Spain has always been in Cuba? Who can say how long and painful would have been the struggle if one of the most powerful military nations of Europe had not listened to despairing appeals, and thrown the weight of her gold and her arms into the scale against our greatness? When we see how—as we do clearly—in a single night the well contrived schemes of an adroit and unprincipled knave enslaved a brilliant and war-like people, like the French, who had more than once tasted the fruits of republican glory and liberty, who had borne their free flag in triumph over more than half of Europe, we can understand why the Cubans, overawed from the very outset, by the presence of a force vastly greater in proportion than that which enslaved France have been unable to achieve their deliverance. Nay, more—when we consider the system pursued by the government of the island, the impossibility of forming assemblies and of concerting action, the presence of troops and spies everywhere, the compulsory silence of the press—the violation of the sanctity of correspondence, the presence of a slave population, we can only wonder that any effort has been made, any step taken in that fatal pathway of revolution which leads infallibly to the garrote.

If Cuba lies at present under the armed heel of despotism we may be sure that the anguish of her sons is keenly aggravated by their perfect understanding of our own liberal institutions, and an earnest, if fruitless desire to participate in their enjoyment. It is beyond the power of the Spanish government to keep the people of the island in a state of complete darkness, as it seems to desire to do. The young men of Cuba educated at our colleges and schools, the visitors from the United States, and American merchants established on the island, are all so many apostles of republicanism, and propagandists of treason and rebellion. Nor can the captains-general with all their vigilance exclude what they are pleased to call incendiary newspapers and documents from pretty extensive circular among the "ever faithful" That liberal ideas and hatred of Spanish despotism are widely entertained among the Cubans is a fact no one who has passed a brief period among them can truthfully deny. The writer of these pages avers, from his personal knowledge, that they await only the means and the opportunity to rise rebellion against Spain. We are too far distant to see more than the light smoke, but those who have trodden the soil of Cuba have sounded the depths of the volcano. The history of the unfortunate Lopez expedition proves nothing contrary to this. The force under Lopez afforded too weak a nucleus, was too ill prepared, and too unskilfully handled, to enable the patriots to rally its round standard, and thus to second the efforts of the invaders. With no ammunition nor arms to spare, recruits would have only added to the embarrassment of the adventurers. Yet had Lopez been joined by the brave but unfortunate Critchfield, with what arms and ammunition he possessed, had he gained some fastness where he could have been disciplining his command, until further aid arrived, the adventure might have had a very different termination from what we have recorded in an early chapter of this book.

Disastrous as was the result of the Lopez expedition, it nevertheless proved two important facts: first, the bravery of the Cubans, a small company of who drove the enemy at the bayonet; and secondly, the inefficiency of Spanish troops when

opposed by resolute men. If a large force of picked Spanish troops were decimated and routed in two actions, by a handful of ill-armed and undisciplined men, taken by surprise, we are justified in believing that if an effective force of ten thousand men comprising the several arms of cavalry, artillery, and infantry had been thrown into the island, they would have carried all before them. With such a body of men to rally upon, the Cubans would have risen in the departments of the island, and her boasted transatlantic jewel would have been torn from the diadem of Spain.

We find the following remarks in a recent conservative speech of Mr. Latham, a member of Congress, from California. They present, with emphasis, some of the points we have lightly touched upon.

"I admit that our relations Spain, growing out of that island (Cuba), are of an extremely delicate nature; that the fate of that island, its misgovernment, its proximity to our shores, and the particular institutions established upon it, are of vast importance to the peace and security of this country; and that the utmost vigilance in regard to it is not only demanded by prudence, but an act imperative duty on the part of our government. The island of Cuba commands, in a measure, the Gulf of Mexico. In case of a maritime war, in which the United States may be engaged, its possession by the enemy might become a source of infinite annoyance to us, crippling our shipping, threatening the great emporium of our southern commerce, and exposing our whole southern coast from the capes of Florida to the mouth of Rio Grande, to the enemy's cruisers. The geographical position of Cuba is such that we cannot, without a total disregard to our own safety, permit it to pass into the hands of any first-class power; nay, that it would be extremely imprudent to allow it to pass even into the hands of a power of the second rank, possessed of energy and capacity for expansion."

If Cuba come into our possession peacefully, as the fruits of a fair bargain, or as a free-will offering of her sons, after a successful revolution, we can predict for her a future as bright as her past has been desolate and gloomy; for the union of a territory with a foreign population to our confederacy is no new and doubtful experiment. Louisiana, with her French and Spanish Creoles, is one of the most reliable states of the Union; and, not long after her admission, she signed, with her best blood, the pledge of fealty to the common country.

More recently, we all remember how, when Taylor, in the presence of the foe upon the Rio Grande, called for volunteers, the gallant Creoles rushed to arms, and crowded to his banner. The Creoles of Cuba are of the same blood and lineage,—Spaniards in chivalry of soul, without the ferocity and fanaticism of the descendants of the Old. We are sure, from what they have shown in the past, that liberal institutions will develop latent qualities which need only free air for their expansion. They will not want companions, friends and helpers. A tide of emigration from the States will pour into the island, the waste lands will be reclaimed, and their hidden wealth disclosed; a new system of agricultural economy will be introduced; the woods of the island will furnish material for splendid ships; towns and villages will rise with magical celerity, and the whole surface of the 'garden of the world' will blossom like the rose.

"Rich in soil, salubrious in climate, varied in production, the home of commerce," say the Hon. O. R. Singleton, of Mississippi, 'Cuba seems to have been formed to become the very button on Fortune's cap.' Washed by the Gulf-stream on half her borders, with the Mississippi pouring out its rich treasures on one side, and the Amazon, destined to become a 'cornucopia,' on the other,—with the ports of Havana and Matanzas on the north, and the Isle of Pines and St. Jago de Cuba on the south, Nature has written upon her, in legible characters, a destiny far above that of a subjugated province of a rotten European dynasty. Her home is in the bosom of the North American confederacy. Like a lost Pleiad, she may wander on for a few months or years in lawless, chaotic confusion; but, ultimately, the laws of nature will vindicate themselves, and she will assume her true social and political condition, despite the diplomacy of statesmen, the trickery of knaves, or the towns of tyrants. Cuba will be free. The spirit is abroad among her people; and, although they dare not give utterance to their thoughts, lest some treacherous breeze should bear them to a tyrant's ears, still they think and feel, and will act when the proper time shall arrive. The few who have dared 'to do or die' have fallen, and their blood still marks the spot where they fell. Such has been the case in all great revolutionary struggles. Those who lead the van must expect a sharp encounter before they break through the serried hosts of tyranny, and many a good man falls upon the threshold of the temple.

"But freedom's battle once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, Though baffled oft, is always won."

WHAT IT IS COMING TO.—A Mr. John S. Gravitt, of Evansville, Vanderburgh co. Ia., on the 11th inst., made oath that he was not a K. K. No.—Norrington, or a member of any secret political society, now or at any former time. He is a Whig, and a candidate for Sheriff. His opponent, Mr. Terry, is the Democratic Nominee, who is charged with being a member of that order, and refuses to answer to the charge. The result is that the Democrats are dropping him and going en masse for Mr. Gravitt. That's

right, we say, support no man—Democrat though he be—who will take a secret oath binding him to violate the principles of the Constitution! In a twelvemonth from time every man who ever belonged to the Know-Nothings will be doing their best to prove that they never belonged to them. It will blight the political prospects of all who connect themselves with that odious order.—[Wabash Valley (Ill.) Republican.]

The Different Bibles.

The Albany Evening Journal given a historic sketch of the Bible, which we think will be interesting to our readers, and we quote it in full:

The books that compose the Bible were first collected under the name by John Chrysostom, at Constantinople, in the fifth century. For several centuries after it was translated only into Latin. There was no English version of it in print at all the time of the Reformation, nor until some years after the establishment of the Presbyterian, the Anglican, and the Lutheran churches. Whatever doctrines the early Reformers promulgated, they drew from the Latin version, then, as now, published and sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church. In 1539 the first English translation was printed, made by John Wycliffe.

Others were soon put forth by Tyndal, Coverdale and Mathew. If those good men had been as learned as they were pious, their versions would not have abounded, as they do, in omissions and blunders in grammar and spelling. It was to correct these defects, and to supply the people of Great Britain with an authentic and carefully made version, that the two new Translations were commenced in the latter part of the same century; the one at London, by a convocation of English divines and linguists, and the other by a similar convocation, about the same time, at Douay, a small town in north of France. These came immediately into use in England; the one by the Catholics. Both were made from the Greek text, and both follow it, as nearly as possible, word for word. Both like all translations, doubtless have imperfections. But they resemble each other so closely that not one man in a hundred could tell the difference, except by looking at the title page.

Put the London version, of which he has such a deal, into the hands of a Catholic; and even with the priest to help him, he would be puzzled to find a single sentence that conflicts with the doctrines of his church. Put the Douay version into the hands of the Protestants, who are so much afraid of it, and if they can find doctrine therein that is not preached from Protestant pulpits, they are wise beyond their generation.

Yet from the quarrel they have got into one would suppose they were two different Bibles, with two different creeds, instead of two translations of one and the same thing.

About the only point of difference between the two versions that have ever been made the occasion of doctrinal dispute, is the translation of the Greek word *metanoia*. In our version it is rendered "repentance." In the Douay version it is rendered "penance;" and in latter additions, with a note at the bottom of the page, saying the reader may translate it "repentance" if he prefers.

The Baptist, who takes exceptions to both versions, for their rendering of the Greek word baptizo, and the Unitarian who disputes their correctness in passages relating to the Trinity, might, with much more consistency refuse to read either one at school than the Catholic refuse to read the London version, or the Protestant refuse to let him use the Douay.

With the interpretation put upon the text by the different churches we have nothing to do. The text itself is the subject of quarrel, and that is, in both, substantially the same.

We know there is a sort of superstition among uneducated Catholics that the English Bible makes divers furious attacks upon the Pope; we know that many uneducated Protestants firmly believe the Catholic Bible commands fish to be eaten on Friday; and the like. And perhaps to us laymen, who do not read any version as often as we ought to, such childish notions may be excusable. But Protestant clergymen and Catholic priests know better, and they are much to blame if they encourage disputes which can have origin only in ignorance on one side, and petty sectarian bigotry on the other.

For our part we have never yet seen the copy of the Scriptures, well translated or ill, that it would harm children, or grown folks either to read. In the good time coming, when Christian charity shall bear some sort of proportion to sectarian zeal, we hope and believe it will be so thought. The Bible is older than the sects, and we trust, is destined to outlive all their controversies.

We have rarely seen this question handled in a nobler, better spirit than that which guides the remarks of the Evening Journal. If that spirit prevailed more universally there would be more Bible reading, and its influence would be more generally diffused. And we pray the reflecting and thoughtful to bear in mind, that those who study various translations of the Bible are less apt to incline to, evil than those who read none.

KEEPING UP APPEARANCES.—To any one who, but a few months since, had witnessed the great and increasing efforts on the part of the agents of the Protection Insurance Co. at Hartford—their eagerness in soliciting new policies—their distribution in all our hotels and other public places of handbills done up in expensive gilt frames, and the words 'PROTECTION' and '\$1,000,000. CAPITAL,' conspicuous in type as are the commissioned officers in a regimental militia muster—their self-complimentary advertisements inserted in almost every daily, semi-weekly and weekly journal of respectable standing in the country; it would have appeared that this company was the most solvent and responsible one in the Union. It now appears that at the very time these extra exertions to extend its business were being made, the 'Protection' was verging into a state of hopeless and irremediable insolvency. We need not say that failure in this instance, where it was least expected, has shaken the confidence of the community in insurance companies generally.

The fate of the Protection company, together with that of other mammoth organizations of the kind which have exploded within the last few years renders it imperatively necessary that the present mode conducting insurance companies should be reformed, or else such institutions should be discontinued altogether. It is time our State Legislatures should interpose their authority and check the further progress of an evil, which, had the public interests been consulted, would have been arrested long ago. Let insurance companies, like our banks, be required at stated periods to make sworn statements of their actual condition and resources; or else they will continue to declare enormous dividends to their stockholders from year to year, and finally, defraud the public by announcing their own insolvency, whenever they cease to be profitable.—Kentuckian.

The Chicago Young America, and the New York National Democrat, have been discontinued for want of a living patronage. There seems to be a general cry among newspapers, of depression in business, and hard times. The Cincinnati papers have advanced their prices, the New York Tribune has decreased in size, numerous papers in various parts of the country are offered for sale, and on every hand there are indications that news paper publishers find 'Jordan a hard road to travel' just now. A general desire is expressed to have a cheaper article of white paper, and large rewards are offered for a substitute for rags in its manufacture, which will produce as good a quality of paper at a cheaper rate. Paper manufacturers are now making experiments with a view of finding some substance to take the place of rags. Straw is used to some extent, but it does not produce paper sufficiently white, and is but little cheaper than the ordinary kind. Until this evil is remedied we may expect to hear complaints from the press. [New Albany Tribune.]

FIZZLING OUT.—The Brookville Democrat says the Know-Nothing Lodges at Scipio and Drewsburg have died out. The members became ashamed of the work they were engaged in and have disbanded. From every direction we hear of men deserting their lodges in squads, companies, battalions, and regiments. In this city and county their numbers are becoming 'small by degrees and beautifully less.'—[Indianapolis Sentinel.]

THE MELANCHOLY THAT IS IN OLD LETTERS.—What a melancholy thing it is to look upon such records of joy forever gone! How much happiness we have lived out that can never be revived! How one and another has dropped from our side—friends, whom we remember enjoying life so freshly, going and coming, laughing, talking; doing all that we do now seeming as if all that life and motion could not cease, but must go on so ever; and yet, how they are wiped out from the face of the earth! How men's tongues have forgotten to speak of them, and how their places are not empty; but—with the exception of the few who have done some good work in the world—everything is, or at least seems, as if they had never been; for good or bad, much or little, every man, as he passed across the stage, has done his poor part, and helped to make up the world's history. And to think how we are hurrying on to the same blank! Blank for all we see, though not for all we hope and believe; blank to us that are here, though we trust not to them that are gone; literally hurrying ourselves out of breath with our haste that we cannot stop to think where we are going, nor of what kind of existence awaits us there beyond; nor whether any awaits us; for I confess that the belief in a future life appear to me to sit very loosely on civilized mankind in general. A vast portion of them, I hope, do believe in it, after a manner; but with how little interest—vaguely, coldly, incuriously! how few people one meets who are disposed to speculate gravely, or seriously discuss, this subject of deepest importance, compared to which all the concerns of life are mere childish joys.—Mrs. Craze.

TOLD HER HUSBAND.—The following sensible remarks are from the pen of Mrs. Swishelm: It is a very old custom which requires a man to take the life of the insulted of his wife or sister—a custom which has

been pretty rigidly followed in the Southern States. It has there been quite a common occurrence for a lady to return from a shopping expedition with some small impertinence from some small clerk. To run to her husband with the story of her wrongs, and so get up a duel or a public cowhounding exhibition, and enjoy the distinction of being the towns talk for a week or two.

While we were in Louisville, a lady went home and told her husband that a clerk had winked at her. The husband who was a stout mechanic, laid down his plane, went and bought a cowhide, proceeded to the store, dragged out the puny clerk into the street, and whipped him in presence of a crowd. It was the first time we knew that winking was a crime and one not to be winked at; and from the talk attending the affair, we concluded the lady could not be both sensible and modest woman—that she must be either a semi-idiot or no better than she should be. No woman of ordinary intelligence, who loved her husband or respected herself, would ever carry away such a tale. No virtuous woman could need such protection as these combats afford. There can be no danger of violence in such cases, and the small impertinence of a look or word a woman should scorn to see or hear, much less run to retail it.

A fellow who thinks so little of himself that he would obtrude a knowledge of his own vileness upon the notice of a stranger is an object for pity and contempt; and we cannot understand how such a one can approach the sphere of an honorable woman near enough to excite other feeling than one would entertain for a fool, viz: the wish to avoid contact.—

A Lady Philanthropist.—Mrs. Ames sitting in her front room, when she saw approaching Mrs. Armstrong, a very public spirited lady, who took a wonderful interest in all reforms and benevolent enterprises, especially those undertaken for people at a distance.

"My dear Mrs. Ames, she commenced, I am the agent of a sewing circle just established, the object of which is to provide suitable clothing for the children in Patagonia. I am told that they are in the habit of going about in a state of nature, which you know is dreadful to contemplate."

"Perhaps they are used to it," But that is no reason why we shouldn't try to improve their condition. So we have agreed to hold a meeting two evenings in a week, with this object in view; will you join?"

"I'm afraid I can't. I should be obliged to neglect my own children, as I presume will be the case with some of those who attend. Look, for example, at that boy in the street."

He has a hole in each elbow, and his clothes are covered with mud, I presume his mother belongs to some of these benevolent associations, and hasn't time to attend to her own children."

"Mrs. Ames! asked her visitor, rising with indignation, 'do you mean to insult me!'"

"Insult you, was the astonished reply; of course not. What makes you think so!"

"Do you know who that boy is, of whom you speak?"

"No I don't but should like to." "You would? Well ma'am, your curiosity shall be gratified. He is my son—George Washington Jackson Armstrong! What have you to say to that?"

"Say? why, nothing. Only it is unfortunate for the poor boy that he wasn't a Patagonian."

Mrs. Armstrong, without a reply, swept out of the room with the majesty of a queen.

She is still canvassing for the sewing circle in behalf of the youthful Patagonians, while George Washington Jackson is permitted to roam at will through the streets, on condition that he will not venture in sight of Mrs. Ames window.

Moral.—Philanthropy like charity should begin at home, though there is no occasion for its ending there.

The Hon. Presley Ewing, member of Congress from the Logan district, died of Cholera, at the Mammoth Cave on Wednesday last.

R. S. HOPKINS, Forwarding and Commission Merchant. PAYNE'S DEPOT, SCOTT CO.

THE advertiser would respectfully inform the citizens of Georgetown and Scott county, that having erected a new and commodious warehouse at Payne's Depot on the Lexington and Frankfort railroad, he is prepared to receive and ship goods to or from Georgetown, Scott county, or elsewhere. He has teams employed to transport goods to any point desired. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited; as no effort will be spared by him to give general satisfaction. Sept. 14, 1854-27-5t*

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE. GEORGETOWN HOTEL.

THE Cincinnati and Lexington stage leaves Lexington for Cincinnati Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 5 o'clock; arriving at Georgetown at 7, and returning the alternate days. Fare \$3.00. The Georgetown and Frankfort stage leaves Georgetown every morning (save Sunday) at 4, returning same day. Fare \$1.00. The Georgetown and Paris Stage leaves Georgetown Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 4, returning same day. Fare \$1.00. J. BARKLEY, Agent. Sept. 14, 1854-27-6t.

BOOTS, SHOES & LEATHER.

E. G. WEBSTER,

No. 63 Pearl st. between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati.

I HAVE just received Two Thousand cases of Boots and shoes suitable for Fall trade, with a large assortment of my own manufacture of Ladies', Misses' and Children's shoes; making a very desirable assortment which I will sell at low prices for cash, or short notes. COUNTRY DEALERS are invited to call and examine my stock. Sept. 28, 1854-29-3m.

LEXINGTON & GEORGETOWN. ACCOMMODATION LINE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is now running his new and commodious

stage between Georgetown and Lexington on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The stage leaves Georgetown at 7 A. M. on each day.

Returning, leaves Lexington each day at 3 o'clock. Fare each way 75 cents.

The stage can be hired for private excursions on every other day in the week. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

A. HAWKINS & Co. Sept. 28, 1854-29-1t.

PUBLIC SALE OF IMPORTED DURNAM CATTLE

Sheep, Hogs, Horse, &c. (Imported by the Ky. Importing Company)

THE whole of the stock recently imported by the Kentucky Importing Company has arrived in Kentucky, in fine health and condition, and will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder.

ON THURSDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1854,

on the farm of Charles W. Innes, 10 miles north of Lexington, 10 miles west of Paris, and 8 miles east of Georgetown, on the road leading from Lexington to Cynthiana, consisting of

- 6 Short Horn Durham Bulls;
- 6 do do Cows;
- 8 do do Heifers;
- 1 Cleveland Bay Stallion;
- 6 Pure Blooded Cotswold Bucks;
- 1 do do Lincoln do;
- 46 do do Cotswold Ewes;
- 8 Yorkshire Hogs;
- 9 Liverpool White Hogs;
- 5 English Ferrets;
- 1 Full set of the English Herd Book in ten volumes.

It is thought by the best judges that there are among this Herd of Stock more extra fine animals than in any importation ever made to the United States.

The same company have now a gentleman of much experience in Spain, select Jacks and Jennets, that will be sold at the same time and place, if they reach Kentucky in time; of which notice will be hereafter given.

TERMS OF SALE.—Four months credit, with approved security, negotiable and payable at the Georgetown Bank or at either of the Banks in Lexington.

Catalogues with full pedigrees of the Stock can be obtained by persons wishing them by application in person or letter to Charles W. Innes, Centerville, Ky., or to P. L. Cables, Georgetown, Ky. CHARLES W. INNES, *Georgetown Herald copy four times and charge Observer. Sept. 28, 1854-29-4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

ON WEDNESDAY, the 18th of OCTOBER, 1854, at the late residence of Strauther Goff, dec'd., four miles west of Winchester, between the Cunningham road and the Paris turnpike, I will sell to the highest bidder, all the PERSONAL PROPERTY of said decedent, consisting of

1 HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, Farming Utensils, and HOUSE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Among the cattle to be sold is the celebrated young bull, Le Count, imported by the Northern Kentucky Importing Company, and thought by many good judges to be second to none of the kind in the importation. He is in fine health and we now believe he is proving himself a producer. There are also some

FIFTY COWS AND HEIFERS, now being bred to Le Count, and consist of the improved Durham with some crosses on the old Patton stock, and for size and form cannot be surpassed in Kentucky.

100 FINE YOUNG CATTLE! suitable for picking or feeding; thirty yearling and two year old Steers and Spaid Heifers. No 1 stock, besides Cows and Calves of the very best quality.

About 30 head of Horses and Mares. The Mares have been bred the present season. One aged Mare, well broke, and four Mule Colts.

A Fine Jack, aged five years, a good breeder. Eighty Hogs feeding; 100 stock hogs; 60 fine wool white Sheep, and about 70 black do. The entire Crop, consisting of Corn, Oats, Hay, &c. &c. Farming Implements, including one Reaping Machine and one Mowing Machine, [Ketchum's patent]; one 4 horse Wagon; one 2 horse do; one Ox Wagon, two one horse Carts; one Buggy; one Rockaway.

Also, 15 shares in the Paris and Winchester Turnpike; 3 do in the Winchester and Lexington Turnpike; and 20 shares in the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad.

One pair Mill Stones and other Mill fixtures. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

Terms made known on the day of sale. JAMES P. GAY, Admr.

*Georgetown Herald copy till day of sale, (3 times) and charge Observer. Sept. 28, 1854.

Lithography and Engraving.

MIDDLETON, WALLACE & CO., No. 115 Walnut Street CINCINNATI.

MAPS, BONDS, CERTIFICATES, VIEWS, PORTRAITS, CARDS, &c. ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE AND ON SHORT NOTICE.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. N. B. 150 Steel Plates on hand for Magazines, Books &c., impressions from which we will supply on reasonable terms. Sept. 21, 1854-28-6m.

THE HERALD.

"Time, Faith and Energy."

HENRY R. FRENCH, EDITOR

GEORGETOWN:

THURSDAY, - OCTOBER 5, 1854.

Dr. Z. C. Offutt, Gloucester, paid to No 8, vol 11 \$1 00
John Emison, P. O. paid to No 39, vol 9 50
Dr. W. C. Webb, town, paid to No 41, vol 10 2 00

We regret to state that the communication of A. J. Bird, arrived at too late an hour for publication in this number of the Herald. It may be, but we do not assert the fact, that the felonious attacks of some of the 'bhoys' upon our esteemed friend, 'A. J. Bird,' has placed him 'hors du combat,' or occasioned an acute 'pain under the apron,' which, for this week, debar him of the pleasure of 'teaching the young idea how to shoot.' Well, as Jacob Faithful says—'Better luck next time.'

Our Dry Ridge correspondent must excuse us, if we decline publishing his last favor. It is much too personal and complimentary in its character, and moreover, would, we fear, fail to interest the readers of the Herald.

The Laborer is worthy of his Hire.

The subscription price of the Paris Flag has been slightly enhanced, in consequence of the high price of printing materials and the necessities of life.

The subscription price of the Flag will hereafter be \$2 if paid in advance; \$2 50 if paid during the year; or \$3 if not paid until the expiration of the year. This increase will not near meet the increased price of printing paper, let alone provision, &c., and ought not, as it probably will not, elicit a single grumble from the liberal patrons of the Flag.

In justice to ourselves, as well as to our patrons, whose liberality is at least equal to that of the citizens of old Bourbon, we ought also to increase our rates of subscription; but as we have no idea that the present prices of provisions, &c. will be permanent, and are anxious to publish as cheap as possible, we have concluded, after mature deliberation upon the subject, to let our terms remain as they are. These terms, however, wherever we have to send out bills, will be most rigidly enforced, for our own protection from actual loss on subscription; for it is a fact, which any printer can verify, that at the present price of printing materials, paper &c., \$2 per annum for a paper of the size of the Herald, would not yield more than 50 cents profit to the publisher on each subscriber—even if it did that. We have made the calculation in better times, and testify of that which we do know. Again we say, we shall stick to our old terms, which will be rigidly enforced with all; trusting to save ourselves from ultimate loss on this branch of our business, by extending our list, and inducing a more general disposition on the part of those we have, to pay in advance, or at any rate before the expiration of the year.

The prospect of improving the typographical appearance of the Herald, is, we confess, in view of the facts above recited, very gloomy at present; nevertheless we have hopes—nay, a strong presentiment, that by strict economy, aided by prompt payment, and extended patronage, we may be enabled, between this and the idea of April to accomplish that great desideratum, even without enhancing the subscription price of the Herald. To do so, however, it will be absolutely essential to collect closely, and that strictly in accordance with the terms. Those in arrears for 6 months or more, who come forward voluntarily, will be granted ten per cent. (collector's fees) deduction on all arrears. Those whose accounts have to be placed in the hands of the collector will be required to pay our regular terms, which are

If not paid strictly in advance, \$2 00
If not paid in 6 months, 2 25
If not paid within 12 months, 2 50

The advance price is \$1.75 paid at the time of subscribing.

Clubs of 4 or more can have the paper at \$1.50, each, paid at the time of subscribing.

May we not hope that this earnest and sincere appeal to the justice and liberality of our patrons and the public, will be promptly and liberally responded to; and the result prove that we are not mistaken in attributing to them, en masse, the highly honorable characteristics of liberality and punctuality? We doubt it not; for we have never yet appealed in vain to the justice and liberality of the good citizens of old Scott; and none such have, or ever will, find us ungrateful for, or unwilling to reciprocate, 'aid and comfort' in the time of need.

The citizens of Calloway county, Ohio, are going to have a "great National Female Equestrian Exhibition" on Wednesday and Thursday, November 8th and 9th. The premiums offered are confined to ladies of the county and the State, with the one exception of a Grand sweepstake on the afternoon of the last day, open for ladies from any State in the Union, except professional riders for the Circus or Theatre. The premiums offered in the sweepstake race are one horse, valued at \$150; one gold watch and chain, at \$100; and one "Circleville premium Ladies saddle and bridle, valued at \$88." The other premiums are of a similar character; and it is expected that the exhibition will attract a large company of the beauty and elite of Ohio as well as a smart sprinkling from other states, to the scene of amusement.

The Gazette of Saturday publishes the card respecting the increased price of newspapers in Cincinnati, accompanied with the following remarks, the justice of which must be obvious to every observing reader:

OUR COTEMPORARIES.

The Enquirer, Commercial, Times and Columbian, announced yesterday morning, that from and after Monday next, the price of their papers would be twelve cents a week. They have been led to this increase of price, by the steadily and rapidly increasing price of all the materials and labor used in a printing office.

Since the old prices were adopted, their papers have been enlarged, and the quantity of reading matter and the number of the editorial force greatly increased; rents have gone up, labor has become more expensive, and the cost of living is much more than it was ten years ago, and yet the price of newspapers has remained the same. Such has been the change in this respect, that we presume every well established journal in Cincinnati now pays out much more money in actual and necessary expenses than any one establishment received fifteen years ago.

As we do not believe our citizens expect anybody to publish a newspaper at his own expense for their gratification, we do not suppose they will grumble at the slight advance our cotemporaries have felt themselves compelled to make in their price. Those who are at all acquainted with the newspaper business, we are sure, will not object to the move of our neighbors, for there is no business that we know of, attended by the same amount of care, perplexities and annoyance, which yet compensates so poorly for them.

We hope our cotemporaries will meet with a hearty and general response from their patrons and receive the substantial encouragement which their enterprise and energy deserve.

DUTIES OF MASONS.

Many persons appear to be very curious to know the duties and obligations of masons, as an organized brotherhood. For the partial gratification of such we make the following short extract from an address of the G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas:—

'I ought not, perhaps, to permit this opportunity to pass without some general remarks as to the duties resting upon us all as masons. No one who has listened to the moral instructions given in our lodges, and the lectures and charges so earnestly impressed upon the candidate, can doubt that masonry requires and enjoins a high standard of morality not inferior to the purest ethics of our most approved writers. It becomes then, the special duty of us all, in our daily walk and conversation, to illustrate the virtues it enjoins, and attain to that purity of life and character which it requires. We are strictly charged to the performance of our duty to God, to our neighbor and to ourselves. Think you that the first is not violated, if his name be profaned at almost every breath; if it be constantly invoked in levity and fun, in thoughtlessness or in falsehood, in anger, in passion, in imprecation? Dare we hope that the all-seeing Eye is closed? that he will not see such dark spots if we permit them to soil our Masonic badge, when we seek to gain admission into the Celestial Lodge above, where the Supreme Architect of the Universe resides? Or, can we doubt that he beholds the inmost recess of the heart and will reward us according to our works?'

Not long ago, a novel appeal was made to the inhabitants of Leighton, England, in consequence of the combination of the bakers to keep up the price of bread. The cryer went round the town calling the inhabitants, while potatoes were so plenty and so cheap, to abandon, as much as possible, the use of bread. The course proposed was adopted, and consequently the bakers of the town had twelve hundred loaves of bread thrown on their hands.

Prof. J. Ammen, of Georgetown, Ky., has been elected to the chair of Mental Philosophy and Chemistry in Indiana University.

SENTENCED.

We learn from the Paris Citizen, that the two negro boys whose conviction was noticed in our last paper, were, on Saturday last, sentenced to be hung on the 24th of November next.

Also, that on Saturday morning, the last day of the term of the Circuit Court the motion made for a new trial, in the case of the Commonwealth vs John Hastings, was argued by counsel, and over-ruled by the Court.

Hastings was then called up for sentence. The Judge addressed him in these words: 'You have been tried by a jury of your countrymen and have been found guilty of the crime of murder; have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not now be pronounced against you?' The prisoner replied, 'I don't know that I have anything to say. I am not able to express my feelings upon an occasion like this. They can be better imagined than I can describe them. I feel not guilty. I suppose, from what was proved, that I killed the boy, but if I did, I was not conscious of it. I do not feel that I am guilty of the crime of murder.' The Judge then said: 'Nothing then remains for me but to pronounce judgment. I will not annoy you with any comment upon the enormity of the crime of which you have been convicted. I cannot give you any hope, neither is it my province to administer to you any of the consolations appropriate to your condition. The sentence of the law is, that you be taken to the County Jail, from which you have just come, and that on the 24th day of November next, you be taken from the jail to the place of public execution, and there hung by the neck until you are dead.'

The prisoner throughout the trial conducted himself with great propriety manifesting in his serious and subdued manner, a sense of his perilous position, and yet exhibiting no indications of being overwhelmed by it. When the verdict of the jury was read, the sinking of his head upon his hand, and a momentary paleness on his cheeks, were the only visible signs of emotion.

An effort was made to take the case to the Court of Appeals, upon various points of law, to the ruling of which, by the Court, the prisoner's counsel excepted.

ALMOST A RIOT.—An Irishman named O'Toule died of small pox in Maysville, on Saturday, and it became understood that the corpse would be carried through the streets to the church, and thence to the cemetery. The citizens determined that to guard against the spread of the disease, the corpse should not be carried through the streets, but taken the shortest route to the place of burial.

The priest was appealed to, asking him to prevent the procession, and he promised to do what he could. The procession was formed, however, and started towards the church. The mayor (Casto) and health officer (Dr. Sharp) backed by some two hundred citizens, interposed and ordered the procession to move towards the cemetery. Being disobeyed, they seized the horse of the hearse and turned their heads in the direction they had ordered. The hearse driver made some demonstrations with his whip, and four or five stones were thrown at him by the crowd. The procession was forced out of town in the direction the officers had ordered; and although the prospect of a general melee was very threatening, there was no further breach of the peace. When the procession was gone, the Priest, Father McSweeney, exhorted all of his flock who had not gone with it, to go home, and the crowd quietly dispersed.

There had been some eight cases of small pox in Maysville at last advices.

FEATHER FOR THE PROFESSION.—The Kentuckian says:

'It speaks well for the profession that the criminal records of the world do not furnish any account of the hanging of an editor.'

That may be, and probably is true; but it is also a fact, although we do not wish to be personal to our fishy friend of the Flag, or his scaly offspring, that like Dr Parr's relatives, though none of them were ever hung, yet two or three of them richly deserve hanging.'

TEMPERANCE.—Robt. Dale Owen writes from Naples: 'I have not seen a man partially intoxicated since I have been in the city, of 420,000 inhabitants, and they say one may live here for four years without seeing one. All drink light wines; and I am not at all sure if Longworth, the Cincinnati patron of vineyards, is not doing more in our country for temperance, than any temperance lecturer in it.'

SUBSTITUTE FOR CORN.—A Correspondent of the Alton Telegraph sends the paper the following. It is certainly worth a trial: 'As there is great scarcity of corn in the country, and farmers are likely to be much inconvenienced by it for food for their hogs, I am tempted to offer the following for their benefit. Cut timothy hay fine, and boil it well, to which add one part of oat meal or bran, to two of cut hay. This mixture will not only keep your hogs well, but fatten them. The same is good for milch cows. In 1844, necessity obliged me to use the above and it answered well.'

The Danville Tribune is authorized to announce, that a fine set of silver teaspoons, will be given for the finest Baby, [under ten months old], provided there is not less than ten entries, to be exhibited in the ring, at the Danville fair, the last day of the exhibition, in the evening. Judges.—Robert Logan, F. S. Fisher and S. W. Warren.

The Cholera, we regret to state, is prevailing at Bowling Green, Ky. Some 24 deaths have occurred there within a few days scarcely a single case however treated, has escaped. Among others, who have died, is Hon. Presley Ewing, member of Congress from that district.

Attorney General Cushing is preparing to test the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law in the Supreme Court. The question comes up on an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, which pronounced the law unconstitutional.

Grand Rally of the Democracy of Fayette.

The Democracy of Fayette county have agreed to have a grand barbecue, in Lexington, on the 26th of October next. The object of the meeting is to pass resolutions expressive of their views of measures acted upon by Congress at its recent session, and especially to manifest their approval of the course of Franklin Pierce and his administration, &c.

Every body is invited to attend this meeting. The prominent men of the State, and some of the Democracy from adjoining States, will be present, and of course a number of good speeches will be made, and good resolutions passed, to say nothing of good eating and drinking. This being a general invitation to the Democracy everywhere, we expect to see a large delegation from Franklin, to join in this manifestation of approval of the course adopted by the administration of President Pierce and by Congress.

Every one should attend, and our word for it, not a man will return home without a glowing account of a universal expression of approval, by the Democracy of the State, of the doing of our standard-bearers.—Yeoman.

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.—We learn that orders have been received by the officer commanding the Arsenal in this place, directing him to forward forthwith, to Key West, fifty-eight inch Columbiads, together with over thirty thousand pounds of powder and any quantity of shot.

Key West being the nearest military post in the direction of Cuba, the transportation thither of such large quantity of warlike material, looks a little suspicious. Perhaps the Administration, since the glorious victory obtained under its direction, in Central America, has succeeded in screwing its courage up to the sticking point, and is determined to vindicate, at the eleventh hour even, the honor of the American flag.—[Baton Rouge Gazette.]

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Last Evening about 8 o'clock the public hall of the Galt House was the scene of a shooting affair in which Ben Lawrence, of this city, and Ben Johnson, of Lexington were participants.

L. was inebriated at the time, and had pointed his revolver at several persons in the room, when turning it in the direction of Johnson, the latter immediately fired at him three or four shots, two of them struck the wall and the others took effect, one in the leg and the other in the shoulder of Lawrence, who was retreating at the time. The wounds are not considered dangerous, though the recipient fell to the ground and was borne off by his friends. Lawrence is now under heavy bonds for a similar breach of the peace; Courier.

ELISHA A. McCurdy, Esq., Land Register for the State of Kentucky, died of dropsy, in Frankfort, Saturday evening. He was a faithful officer, and was universally liked.

Appointments by the Governor. ANDREW MCKINLEY, Esq., of Jefferson county, to be Register of the Land Office, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Elisha A. McCurdy, Esq.

Closing coffee-houses and doggeries on Sunday, don't appear to be of much service, as a drinking man will drink, and he can't get a dram he will get a quart, take it home, and go it with a perfect looseness.—Courier.

The trial of William Randall, for shooting Newton M. Craig of Frankfort, Ky., in July last, during the excitement in regard to Dolla A. Webber, was concluded at Madison, on Friday. Randall was sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of three years, and fined one dollar.

Appointment of Preachers of the Kentucky (Methodist) Conference.

The Maysville Express brings us the following list of appointments made at the Kentucky Annual Conference recently held in that city:

LEXINGTON DISTRICT.—John G. Bruce, P. E.
Lexington, S. P. Adams.
Frankfort, J. H. Linn.
Versailles and Georgetown; Jno. Miller.
Nicholasville, to be supplied.
Jessamine and Woodford, H. J. Perry.
Winchester, Robert Hiner.
Paris and North Middletown, T. H. Phillips.
Mt. Sterling, Jno. R. Eads.
Oxford, Wm M. Vise.
Leesburg, Jedediah Foster.

HARRISBURG DISTRICT.—T. N. Ralston, P. E.
Harrisburg, Wm. D. Trainer.
Danville, Daniel Stevenson.
Perryville, H. P. Johnson & W. E. Wilnot.
Lancaster, J. T. W. Todd.
Richmond, S. L. Robertson.
Madison, Jesse Bird.
Crab Orchard, Jonathan Thomas.
Salvisa, J. C. C. Thompson.
Maxville, Wm. R. Price.
Chaplin Mission, to be supplied.
Concord, Wm. G. Johns.

SHELBYVILLE DISTRICT.—J. S. Bayless, P. E.
Shelbyville, W. C. Dandy.
Shelby Circuit, W. C. Amore.
Simpsonville, G. W. Brush.
Taylorsville, G. W. Merritt.
Bloomfield, A. F. Scruggs.
Lagrange and Westport, B. T. Crouch.
Floydsburg, Jno. R. Hall.
New Castle Jno. F. Vannelt.
Bedford, S. S. Deering.
Lockport, Thos. Hall.
Lawrenceburg, Jno. Sandusky, Sup.
Franklin Springs, Preston Bond.
W. M. Grubbs, Agent Kentucky Conference Tract Society.

COVINGTON DISTRICT.—W. McD. Abbott, P. E.
Covington, Scott Street, J. C. Harrison.
Soule Chapel, to be supplied.
Newport, W. F. T. Spruell.
Alexandria, John L. Scott.
Falmouth, D. W. Axline.
Millersburg, Samuel Veach.
Cynthiana Jno. James.
Carlisle, Wm. J. Snively.
Carrollton, Joseph Rand.
Warsaw, Milton Piles.
Owenton and Eagle Mission, J. E. Nix.
Crittenden, Thomas Rankin.
Burlington, T. P. C. Shelman.
Cincinnati, to be supplied.
L. D. Huston, Editor of the Southern Ladies Companion, and the Sunday School Visitor.

MAYSVILLE DISTRICT.—J. Cunningham, P. E.
Maysville, E. P. Buckner.
Washington and Shannon, Richard Holding.
Gerrantown, R. E. Sidebottom.
Minerva, S. G. Hicks.
Sardis, to be supplied, T. Vanmeter, Sup.
Orangeburg, Carlisle Babbitt.
Lewis, E. M. Cole.
Flemingburg, J. C. Hardy.
Plain Plains, F. T. Jones, J. B. Ewan, Sup.
Sharpsburg and Bethel, H. C. Northcott.
Owingsville, J. C. Miner.

WEST LIBERTY DISTRICT.—E. Johnson, P. E.
Pikeville, W. T. Benton.
Prestonburg, W. E. Liletoen.
Jackson Mission, D. B. Cooper.
West Liberty, to be supplied.
Irvine, C. T. Hill.
Leitch and Perry Mission, to be supplied.

Highland Mission, to be supplied.
BARBOURVILLE DISTRICT.—A. J. Ridgell, P. E.
Barbourville, L. D. Parker.
Manchester, to be supplied.
Somerset, W. H. Winter, A. Miner, Sup.

London Mission, T. Godly.
Williamsburg Mission, Jno. L. Gregg.
Yellow Creek Mission, to be supplied.
Mount Pleasant Mission, to be supplied.
Mount Vernon Mission, to be supplied.
G. W. Snailley, transferred to the Louisville Conference.

The next session of the Conference is to be held at Danville.

We learn from the Observer of yesterday that James O. Frazer, who had recently returned home after an absence of some months, was shot in about half an hour afterwards, as is supposed, by his overseer with the knowledge or consent of his wife. Mrs. Frazer is the daughter of the late Mayor Wm. S. Delan, and is very respectably related.

Grigg is a young man. The parties had been arrested, and were undergoing an examination before Judge Graves as the Observer went to press. 'We will endeavor to give all the facts in our next.'

Advertising is an oil which the wise tradesmen put in their lamps, and the foolish neglect to use.

At a trial

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3.
'here has been nothing of consequence doing in the market to-day, with wet weather, which checked out door business.
Haggling and Rop. — We hear of a sale of 100 pieces of 14 & 16, 100, other with 100 coils at 8.
Grease—S. at 16 1/2.
Floor—at 16 1/2.
ad Grain.—Market dull, and we quote small sales of about at prices ranging from \$9 to \$7. Wheat \$1 10. Corn 70 72. Oats 40.
Groceries—Small sales of Rio coffee at 12 & 12 1/2 cents. Sales of 40 hds sugar at a 5 1/2. A sale of 50 bbls plantation molasses at 13.
Provisions—Dull, and nothing doing.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26.—P. M.
Flour declined to \$6 80 & 47, and closed dull.
Grain—Sales of 1,900 bushels corn at 66.
Oats—45c.
Whisky 30c.
Wheat declined to 1 40 & 25.
Corn—66c.
Provisions are dull—4 casks, of becons sid sold at 64 for packed.
Groceries are unchanged.
Money—easy.
Cheese is firm and scarce at 10c.
Coffee 12 & 12 1/2.
Sugar—is in good demand, sales of 200 hds at 5 & 5 1/2 for fair and prime. All other articles are unchanged.
Mess Pork 13 & 10.
Lard—Sales of 1,600 bbls at 10c.
Sales of 200 bbls L. L. Lined oil at 70c.
Sales of 210 bbls molasses, distillation, at 17 1/2.
Sales of 500 bbls of Kanawha salt at 50c per bushel.

GREAT CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—The Editors of the Richmond Republican, of Dec. 24, 1852, says that Carter's Spanish Mixture is no quack medicine.

They and a man in their press room who was afflicted with violent mercurial rheumatism, who was continually complaining of misery in the back, limbs and joints—his eyes had become feverish and watery, neck swollen and throat sore, and all the symptoms of rheumatism combined with scrofula. Two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture cured him, and in an editorial notice as above, they bear testimony to its wonderful effects, and say their only regret is, that all suffering with diseases of the blood are not aware of the existence of such a medicine. They cheerfully recommend it. See their certificate, and notice in full around each bottle.

Sept 28, 1854 29 41.
Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared and sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson at the German Medicine Store, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia, daily increase in their well deserved celebrity, for the cure of all diseases arising from derangement of the liver. These bitters have, indeed proved a blessing to the afflicted, who show their gratitude by the most flattering testimonials. This medicine has established for itself a name that competitors, however wily their schemes, or seductive their promises, cannot reach. It gained the public confidence by the immense benefits that have been derived from it, and will ever maintain its position.
Sept 28, 1854 29 41

"Come ye darkies all."

20 GRO. Blacking for sale at Louisville and Cincinnati prices by S. Y. KEENE.

Oct. 5, 1854 30 11.

THE HIGHEST MARKET

WILL be paid in Groceries, Dry Goods or Cash for Butter, Lard, Hams, Eggs, Turkeys and Chickens. S. Y. KEENE.

Oct. 5, 1854 30 11.

LAND FOR SALE.

ABOUT removing to the State of Missouri, I offer for sale my land in Scott and Bourbon counties, containing about

850 ACRES

in one body. This farm is justly considered one of the best stock farms, and in one of the

Best Locations in the State.

It lies on both sides of the Turnpike road from Georgetown to Paris, where it crosses the Bourbon line, adjoining the farm of Elder John A. Gano and others; is seven miles from Georgetown, and nine from Paris, and thirteen miles from Lexington by the Newtown and Lexington turnpike, which passes two of the finest mills in the State, three and four miles distant. The farm is now in first-rate repair, the fencing being nearly all newly built, and the lands all well set in blue grass and clover, except the portion that has been plowed the present year, and about 200 acres of the cleared land has been grazed for more than 20 years in succession without being plowed. There is now an ample supply of stock water on different parts of the farm for a large stock during the present drought, and it is thought by some that there is a sufficient quantity of black locust timber growing on the farm to keep the fencing in perpetual repair. The land is susceptible of division into two or three tracts of convenient form. There are

Two good Dwelling Houses,

on the land. The Mansion House is a two-story brick building with porches and kitchen attached, all in good repair, and superior stabling and granaries, and comfortable and healthy quarters for thirty slaves, together with meat-house, ice-house, spring-house, and all other out-buildings necessary to a well regulated farm. The other dwelling is a good two-story stone house, the former residence of P. Otwell, deceased, and can be bought separately with

260 ACRES OF LAND

in a compact form, which abuts on the south side of the turnpike, above one half mile. This tract contains a fair proportion of timber and water, and has on it a valuable barn, with mule sheds, a two-story brick spring house, ice house, and a young apple orchard, bearing a select variety of fruit, and is now untenanted. Full possession can be given at any day. I am fully satisfied that a better bargain cannot be had in any lands now in market in this country. Liberal credits will be given for part of the purchase money.

Mr. A. S. Whitford resides on the premises, and is my absence will show them to any person, and give information as to terms, &c.

There is now on the farm a large lot of live stock, crop, farming utensils, &c., which will be sold soon at public sale, of which due public advertisement will be made.

Letters addressed to me at Newtown, Scott county, will receive attention.

JOHN S. FLY

October 5—3w—Charge Clerk.

JOHN JONES, J. P. S. C.

Oct. 5, 1854 30 31

NOTICE!

THE death of Mr. E. C. Rankins, one of the firm of H. Rankins & Co. makes it necessary to close the business of the concern immediately; the subscribers therefore call on all persons having unsettled notes and accounts of 1852 and 1853, without fail, to call and pay them, as we cannot give any further indulgence. All claims unattended to will be found in suit. We sincerely hope to be saved so unpleasant a duty.

aug 10, '54 22-11 H. RANKINS & CO.

PATENT Medicines, of different kinds, are for sale at this Office.

